

THE INDEPENDENT.

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North Mill street.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1897.

The fact that Bryan did good Repub-
lican service in most of the counties
where he spoke shows the wisdom of
Tammany in keeping him out of New
York.

The answer of a clergyman, who was
recently asked if frequent repetition in
prayer is necessary or desirable, is ap-
plicable to other questions concerning
certain methods of procedure in this
mundane sphere. He said, "Be sure
you know what you want, ask for it
then stop."

The New York Mail and Express
takes off its hat editorially to Stark
county, Ohio, which includes the city
of Canton, "because on Wednesday it
recorded a Republican majority consid-
erably larger than that cast in the
Presidential fight last year." The IN-
DEPENDENT in the name of Stark County,
is pleased to acknowledge this salute.

Some one recently asked Thomas A.
Edison what he thought of the Chicago
men who claim to have discovered a
method of manufacturing gold from the
base metals. The great inventor smiled
significantly and picked up from his
desk a cablegram which he had just re-
ceived from Italy. The dispatch read:

"To Edison, Orange, N. J., Have in-
vented perpetual motion. Will you
help me perfect it?" "You will notice,"
he said, with a far-away look "that a
great many remarkable discoveries are
being made this year."

The study of child training, which
has been followed with more or less en-
thusiasm in Massillon for the past year,
is deserving of the strongest sort of pop-
ular support. The first aim of all education
is the expansion of the childish mind,
and its training in the proper direc-
tion. The kindergarten, of which
Froebel was the exponent, starts on de-
veloping whatever character the child
may possess and aims to interest every
faculty. It not only offers education,
but incites the mind to self-help, and to
a habit of involuntary effort and exper-
iment.

Secretary Wilson, the head of the de-
partment of agriculture, continues his
practical work in pointing out to the
farmers of the United States the impor-
tance of supplying from their own pro-
duction the \$100,000,000 worth of arti-
cles for which we send this amount of
money abroad every year. \$100,000,000
of this is for sugar and the remainder
for hides, fruits, wines, animals, rice,
flax, cheese, grains of various kinds
and other articles which can be pro-
duced by the farmers of this country.
His annual report, which has just been
presented to the President, states that
his experiments so far with the sugar
beet convince him that the people of the
United States can readily produce all
their own sugar, while nearly all of the
other articles of agricultural production
can also be grown by them.

The result of the Maryland legislative
election this year is significant from the
fact that the change from Gorman to a
Republican will give the Republican
party forty-four senators. Senator Kyle
of South Dakota, is pledged to vote with
the Republicans if his vote is needed.
As one of Oregon's senatorial seats is vac-
ant this will give the Republicans a
majority of one. In case of a tie, Vice
President Hobart's vote will go with
the Republicans.

There will be elections of fifteen states,
however, before Gorman's successor
takes his seat, and of that list Repub-
licans stand an excellent chance in West
Virginia, North Dakota, Wisconsin, New
Jersey, Indiana, California and New
York, which are now represented by
Democrats whose terms expire in 1899.
Unless something extraordinary happens
there is not a state in which the Repub-
licans can lose a senator next year.

Mr. Allen O. Meyers, in the bitterness
of spirit following the announcement
that the Republicans had a safe major-
ity, has determined upon a brave scheme
to defeat Senator Hanna, and is propos-
ing to Foraker Republicans that they
join with himself and McLean, form a
combination, and create a deadlock in
the general assembly. In few and sim-
ple words, Mr. Meyers is gambling upon
the chance of the vote upon the legisla-
tive ticket being close, in which case the
combination of Foraker Republicans and
Democrats is to vote against Senator
Hanna and for any man whom the Re-
publicans may put up, as long as Mr
Hanna is beaten. Then, when this has
all been accomplished, McLean is to step
to the front of the silver Democracy,
and point to the fact that it is due to his
influence that Mr. Hanna was defeated,
and that the Republican majority in the
state of Ohio and in the legislature has

been materially decreased, and a Repub-
lican victory turned into defeat. Sub-
sequently McLean is to be mentioned as
the candidate of the Silver Democracy
for President in 1900. He is to be heralded
as the champion of the silver cause.
Mr. Meyers as a gambler is an im-
mense success; he takes chances but
they are evenly balanced; if he succeeds
he gets a big price, and if he fails he has
no reputation to lose anyway. But the
habit of counting his chickens before
they have passed a certain important
stage in their development has evidently
become a fixture with Mr. Meyers, al-
though not one which has been in any
way warranted by his past experiences
with Ohio Republicans.

IMPROVING REVENUES.

Some dissatisfied comment has been
occasioned by the deficit of nearly \$10,-
000,000 in federal revenue for October,
but the statement when placed in com-
parison with the August figures shows a
recovery of \$206,454 per day. In Aug-
ust, the first clear month under the new
tariff, the custom receipts averaged \$208,-
758 for each business day, the internal
revenue averaged \$430,507, and the mis-
cellaneous items \$32,412, a total of \$731,-
677. In September the average receipts
per day figured out \$117,724 for customs,
\$508,079 for internal revenue and \$51,521
for miscellaneous, a total of ... , 596

In October the averages stood at ... , 596
for customs, \$523,649 for internal revenue
and \$40,886 for miscellaneous, a total of
\$938,131.

PROTEST AGAINST WEYLER.

United States ought to have caused
the Court martial Order.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The full text
of the Spanish reply to the note of
United States Minister Wood ord has
reached the state department in the
last mail and is now under examination
by the officials. It will not be made
public at present. It is expected that
the president will make this note and the
correspondence leading up to it the
basis for one of the most important
chapters of his forthcoming message to
congress upon the reassembling of that
body in December next, and meanwhile
it is not believed to be probable that
any radical change in policy will char-
acterize the correspondence between
the two countries, unless something
unforeseen occurs.

It appears that the determination of
the Spanish cabinet to court-martial
General Weyler, while not directly due
to a request of this government, was
probably inspired by an intimation
from the state department that our
intercessions were not calculated to smooth
the way of the negotiations. Weyler
said he had conducted the war just as
the north did to the south. It is sur-
mised that by thus acting with prompt-
ness the Spanish cabinet has paved the
way for a counter-remonstrance against
the publications of ex-secretary of state
Minister Hammarskjold. The condi-
tions in the two cases, however, are
said at the state department to be entirely
different. General Weyler, being a
Spanish army officer, is amenable to
discipline for any intercession with the
policy of the government, while Mr.
Taylor, being a private citizen, is not
accountable to his government for his
individual utterance.

The South, today, may not stand com-
parison in the line of civilization with
the children of the North, but I would
ask Mr. Burry to institute a comparison
between the Indians of North America
and the present population of the South
American republics. Let him not forget
that the greater portion of the present
population there are Indians, or of
Indian origin.

The church did not annihilate it
sought to civilize though that civilization
could not in the nature of things
reach the perfection of European antecedents.

I think, with all my love for

America, that the blackest stain upon

the history of a free people, is the al-
most total extinction of the original
owners of our soil.

If our boasted religious liberty to-
day be the result of Luther's principles,
strange it is, that we must look to a

small colony of Catholics and Quakers,

for the first declaration of these prin-
ciples. Strange that Bancroft should

find himself constrained to write "that

the asylum of Papists was the spot

where, in a remote corner of the world,

on the banks of rivers which as yet had

hardly been explored, the mild forbear-
ance of a proprietary adopted religious

freedom as the basis of the state; that

there the early star of religious liberty

appeared as the harbinger of day; that

there the Roman Catholics who were

persecuted by the laws of England and

there, too, Protestants were sheltered

from Protestant intolerance." All this

whilst the Quaker was persecuted in

New England and the Puritan in Vir-

ginia.

Mr. Burry, using his God-given right

of reason, and starting with the state-
ment of Christ: "Call no man master,"

will hold to his conviction. His con-
viction receives all merited honor; but

the writer follows that same passage of

scripture, and finds there not a denial of

Peter's power, but a reassertion of its

existence. "He that is greatest amongst

men shall be servant."

"Meliors est condilis pudentis," and

the bishop of Rome, the servus servorum

Dei, has been in possession down the

ages, justly or otherwise it is the

duty of those who reject to prove. The

writer, in union with all intelligent

Catholics, believes that as the father

sent Christ, He sent forth his church, to

continue His divine mission, to guard

against the weakness of the human,

though not destroying it. He built his

church upon a rock, and promised that

the gates of hell should never prevail

against it, that the Spirit of truth would

abide with it, and He himself should be

its guardian to the end of time.

We feel that God's veracity is at stake

in her existence as the unerring guide of

the children of men. If she should fail,

if she have ever failed in the fulfillment

of this divine commission, her failure

is not an argument in favor of her ad-

versaries, but a denial of the Divinity of

her Founder. This not by way of argu-
ment, but in explanation of our position.

A word with the man without a name.

I hesitate in using this dignified appella-
tion in reference to a person apparently

devoid of the first element of manhood,

the courage of his convictions.

I loathe the degradation of leaving a gentleman

like Mr. Burry to soil my pen in un-

worthy recognition. Silent contempt

would be more in keeping with his

method and his character, if his insig-
nificance did not borrow importance

from the nature of his assertion.

"X. Y. Z." without doubt never saw,

or, if he saw, could never translate the

papal decisions to which he refers. These

stupid slanders, false translations, dis-
torted contexts, are compiled by malice

and employed by ignorance. Unfamil-

iar with the original, as is evident from

his unwarranted conclusions, he charges

Pius and the brilliant Gregory with reli-

gious despotism. Were he questioned as

to the meaning of liberty, he would

hem and haw, and in the end present a

definition philosophically absurd. I

should be very happy to put some city

hall at the service of my friendly critic,

and give him a chance to give a philo-

osophic discourse on the subject matter

of his latest essay. I shall guarantee

him a good sized audience and intelligent

listeners.

Oh! liberty, what crimes are committed

in thy name!

The writer repeats that "he has never

recognized, aside from the misrepresen-

tation of malice or the misconception of

ignorance, a single principle opposed to

the highest conception of manhood and

freedom. If such a principle governed

that church, even for a moment, in the

long term of its existence, I should cease

to consider it divine, and my faith in

Christ and the eternal veracity of God

would yield to absolute intellectual de-

spair." In this conclusion let "X. Y.

Z." remember I confound not liberty

with license, nor am I unmindful that

freedom supposes authority; license, an-

archy and chaos.

"X. Y. Z." is a fair example of the late

imported champions of American libe-

ties. He supposes "Mr. Mahon will not

object to friendly criticism." No, my

nameless friend. Fire away: criticize

CORN SMUT.

Is It Injurious to Cattle? What Experts Say Prevention of Smut.

The idea is prevalent that corn smut is injurious to cattle. Many farmers believe that the so-called cornstalk disease is due in part at least to smut. If at such times any cows aborted, it was usually attributed to the smut. Some years ago, in order to test this matter and learn something definite about it, the Wisconsin experiment station undertook the experiment of feeding cows corn smut and noting the effect. Several cows were in the test. It was commenced by feeding each cow daily a small quantity and gradually increasing it till each had a large amount. The cows were closely watched, and the experiment continued for several weeks. No bad effects were observed except with one cow. She ate an immense quantity.

Similar experiments have been made at the Ohio, Illinois, Nebraska and other experiment stations, and in none of them have any bad results been reported. The latest experiment of the kind of which we have any record was made by Professor Clinton D. Smith of the Michigan experiment station. Professor Smith sums up his report as follows:

"The conclusion which can safely be drawn from the experiment is that where cows are gradually brought into the habit of consuming large quantities of smut it does not seem hurtful to them. Whether the same thing would be true where cows unaccustomed to smut suddenly gain access to large quantities of it must remain for future experiment. It is safe to say, however, that any quantity of smut that would be at all likely to exist in a cornfield or on the stalks, as fed under normal conditions to cows, would not be dangerous to the health of the animals."

C. P. Goodrich, writing to The Prairie Farmer, says that his experience is that stock can't get enough smut in the ensilage to do them the least hurt. When it comes to turning cattle in a stalkfield that has a great deal of smut in it, the case may be different. He does not, however, approve of neglecting means of preventing smut which decreases the yield of corn. He says: "Scientists tell us that smut is a fungus that is propagated from spores that are in the ground or in the seed corn, and that the smut that is left in the cornfield this year or hauled out in manure from cattle that have been fed smutty corn will be likely to make more smut next year. If that is the case, it may pay a farmer to gather up all the smut and destroy it rather than have it left on the ground. The smut spores in the seed corn can be killed by soaking it in blue vitriol, and by changing crops so as not to have corn several years in succession on the same ground there will be less liability of growing smut."

Care of Cornstalks.

We believe that usually as fast as the corn is husked out the stalks should be only left a day or two if the weather promises to be fine and be then at once drawn to the barn. It may be supposed that while there is still so much juice in the stalk there will be great danger of the stalks fermenting. But if the stalks have been free from rainfall for a week before all the heating they will get will only make the outer coating of the stalk less hard and will therefore enable the stock to eat a greater portion of it. We have seen cows greedily eat stalks from the mow in winter that had fermented even to the point of moldewring, while stalks thrown loosely on the scaffold and which had never reached fermentation were dry and tasteless.

The truth is that the outside of the cornstalk is so hard that some fermentation is an advantage to it. We are used to saying that all fermentation implies some destruction of nutrition. This is doubtless true in the silo. But making the stalks easier for stock to eat much more than compensates for the waste caused by a slight fermentation either in the mow or in the silo.—American Cultivator.

Banking Celery.

Here is what American Cultivator has to say on the banking of celery: "It is best to tie a string around the tops, drawing the stalks as closely together as possible. This not only prevents the celery from rusting because of dirt getting between the leaves, but the plants are packed much closer and handled more easily. A small rubber band will save more than its extra cost over string in the greater ease with which it can be applied. It is also better, as it will draw the stalks closer after they are taken from the ground, and thus give the celery a fresher appearance. Where stalks are thus bound not much banking is required. A wide board on each side and running to nearly a point at the top shorts out the light. It also keeps the plant dry, so that it is warmer inside, and the celery blanches faster than if covered with soil, which is likely to chill the plant."

Crooked Moldboards For Plows.

An Ohio Farmer in a communication to National Stockman writes:

The other day I was watching the effect of a land roller in a field, part of which had been broken with a plow that had a crooked moldboard and part with a plow having a straight moldboard. The ground was broken when dry and hard, but the crooked moldboard so crushed and ground the soil while turning it that the roller left it in quite a little better condition than that which was wedged over with a straight moldboard. The latter draws the easier, but it pulverizes less. The more crooked the moldboard the more crushing the soil gets while being broken.

CONCERNING WINDMILLS.

Cost of Sizes Used In Irrigation—Care In Running.

Of the devices for operating pumps for irrigation upon the great plains windmills are the most important, and they will remain so from the fact that the winds blow almost incessantly over this vast country. The forms of windmill are many, but for the purpose of raising water for irrigation the available types are comparatively restricted. It is impossible to recommend specifically any of these, but the farmer intending to practice irrigation must endeavor to ascertain what kind of windmills have given best satisfaction in his locality—in a word, make use of the experience of others. With a view to assisting in a selection are here appended some suggestions from the last department yearbook:

The simpler the mechanism the better. For use upon the great plains a complete metal construction is preferred. Extreme lightness and cheapness of construction should be looked upon with suspicion. When the first cost of a mill is low, the expense for repairs, etc., is extremely great. The cost of a good windmill erected in place and attached to an efficient pump will of course be dependent not only on the kind of machinery, but also on the location of the pumping plant, the cost of freightage and handling being an important item. Upon the great plains, at moderate distances from a railroad, a windmill with wheel 8 feet in diameter and suitable pump placed at a depth, say, of from 20 to 40 feet from the surface can be had complete for from \$70 to \$125, a 12 foot mill will cost from \$100 to \$200, and a 16 foot mill from \$175 to \$300. The cost of the individual items can best be ascertained from dealers' catalogues.

It is, as a rule, wiser in procuring an irrigating plant of this character to purchase a moderate sized or small wheel at first, this being properly proportioned to the size of the pump and the amount of water to be had. If the farmer is successful with this smaller machinery, he can readily supplement it by other windmills at a later time. The windmill is a piece of machinery which with moderate care and the exercise of common sense in keeping it oiled and properly adjusted will last for many years.

As a general rule the fast running windmills with back gearing are most successful. In these the pump rod is not connected directly with the shaft of the mill, making a stroke for every turn of the wheel, but a gearing is interposed, with the result that usually two or more revolutions of the wheel are required in each stroke of the pump. This reduces the resistance to the turning of the wheel, allows it to run in a lower wind, and thus results in the pump being operated on an average for a greater number of hours per day. If a plunger pump is used, it is desirable to have one with a relatively long stroke, so geared that in moderately high winds the motion will not be so rapid as to cause the machinery to pound at the beginning and end of each stroke. As ordinarily constructed a considerable portion of the force of the windmill is employed destructively in a rapid succession of sudden jerks on the pump rod in its alternate up and down motion. For this reason a continuous running pump, such as a centrifugal, would be more efficient if the driving power were uniform.

Where Alfalfa Will Thrive.

It seems to be the impression among people not having experience that alfalfa requires a certain kind of soil. In commenting on this impression a Kansas contributor to Western Rural writes:

Now, there is no plant with which I am acquainted that is worth anything that will grow on a greater variety of soil. In fact, it will grow on almost any soil the tap root can penetrate, providing it is well drained. Water will kill it, and it is about the only thing that will, except a sharp plow. Many believe it will not succeed on a clay subsoil and have not tried it for that reason. But letters written by those who are raising it and published in Secretary Coburn's book show that many of the most successful ones are growing it on heavy clay subsoil, some on gumbo. But it is not water soaked—that is the point. It prefers to go six to ten feet for water and will go much farther, but will be short lived where the water is within less than four feet of the surface.

As to its drought resisting qualities, perhaps the history of a field of my own will be the best illustration. This field yielded the past season two and one-half tons of hay and eight bushels of superior seed per acre, the whole worth about \$60 per acre, besides lots of good pasture spring and fall, and this without irrigation and in a season so dry that all other farm crops—even the sorghum—were a total failure and the second year of the drought.

Cauliflowers For Late Use.

Cauliflowers for late use can easily be grown by utilizing some of the cold frames. Prepare a bed the size of the frame intended to be used by manuring with well decomposed dung, fork it over deeply, and on soils liable to club root add a sprinkling of fresh air slaked lime. In this bed set out, 18 inches apart each way, well established plants that have been previously transplanted.

Cultivate often, water thoroughly when necessary. As soon as cold weather is at hand set the frame in position, leaving on the sashes on cold nights and days. All the air possible should be admitted whenever the weather is congenial by raising the sash at the rear or higher part. This should always be done when the temperature outside is over 40 degrees. In mild seasons this excellent vegetable can usually be had by this method until Christmas, if properly attended to. For this purpose there is no better variety than a good strain of the Early Snowball, says American Gardening.

To Much Salt.

The New York Journal of Hygiene says that many people eat altogether too much salt. The result is that the skin and kidneys are excessively taxed to get rid of the salt, and both are injured by it. Few people have healthy skins, and it is believed that many cases of derangement of the kidneys are due to the salt habit.

The Cause of Confusion.

"Isn't it strange the way people make mountains out of molehills?"

"Oh, I don't know. When you aren't big enough to see over them, there isn't much difference,"—Chicago Journal.

THE COLOR ESCORT.

ONE OF THE MOST IMPRESSIVE OF ALL MILITARY OBSERVANCES.

Ceremony In Honor of the Stars and Stripes That Touches the Patriotic Chord. The Respect For the Flag Which Is Shown by Men, Women and Children.

There is nothing that more connotes to make a good, true and loyal soldier than to inculcate in him love and respect for the flag he has sworn to uphold and defend. To bring about this end, there are certain ceremonies in the army that are intended to impress the wearers of the uniform with the dignity of the flag. One of these ceremonies is called the "escort to the color," and it is the finest and most impressive of all military observances. Every regiment carries two flags—one national, the other the regimental, which carries the number and name of the regiment. These flags are kept at the residential quarters of the colonel or at his office, where they are zealously cared for. It is when the regiment parades, and these flags are to be brought to the troops, that the escort to the color is carried out.

When the regiment has formed line on the parade, the colonel details a company to bring the colors and escort them to their place in the line. The company marches in column of platoons, headed by the band, which does not play as the march down the front of the line is made. The two color sergeants, old and faithful soldiers appointed to these desired places by reason of long service and military bearing, march between the two platoons. Upon arriving in front of the building where the flags are kept line is formed, the band standing on the right of the escort.

The first lieutenant, with drawn sword, followed by the two color sergeants, who are followed in turn by a sergeant armed with a rifle, enters the band and receives the flags. When the color bearers appear, followed by the lieutenant and the sergeant, they halt at the entrance and form line, facing the escort. Arms are presented, and the field music (the trumpeters) sound a thrilling call named "To the color," during the sound of which all stand motionless, with arms at the present. After the sounding of the color has ended arms are brought to the order, and then column of platoons is reformed, the two color sergeants taking places between the two platoons, and thus guarded, the march is taken up, the band playing a spirited air.

Around the shady main avenue of the post marches the escort, each soldier erect and appearing as if he felt that the flags were intrusted to him alone instead of to the company on which he forms so small a part. How each man steps out to the strains of the march, probably Serra's inspiring "Stars and Stripes Forever." Down past the officers' quarters, the porches of which are filled with the wives, daughters and sweethearts of the officers parading, goes the escort.

The respect for the flag is not confined to the wearers of the army blue, for as the escort passes each house these true and loyal women cease their talk and stand quietly till the flag has passed, when the interesting discussion or the latest news is resumed. Past a group of enlisted men not required to attend the parade marches the escort. Each man stands "attention," and removes his cap. A group of small boys at play is next passed. Every one, a true soldier's son, stands cap in hand, till Old Glory has passed. I have seen this same small boy grow up, pass through the "Point" and command one of the platoons in the escort after graduation and maybe in the same company commanded by his father. This march around the post has at last brought the escort opposite the right of the line of paraded troops, when the colonel commands attention, and down the line passes the gaitering guard.

On reaching a point in the front of the center of the paraded command the escort forms line facing the regiment, the two color sergeants marching to the front till 12 paces in front of the colonel and his staff. Arms are then presented to the flags by command of the colonel, and while the trumpeters again sound "To the color" the flags are allowed to fly to the breeze, the laurels are lowered in acknowledgment of the "present," and now the moment is one to fill the soul of every lover of his country with a thrill that is indescribable. The silk and tasseled flags, caught by the rays of the sun, shine and glisten in front of the solid ranks of blue and gold uniforms massed across the deep green sward of the parade ground—a picture difficult for any pen to portray.

Some days after the death Signor Sebastian was present at a seance of a psychical society that he had founded. There he received a message by raps, by which an intelligence announced itself as Carlo Fenzi, and addressing Cavaliere Sebastian, said, "I forced you to go out of the house, as I did not want to frighten Cristina's children. What an unexpected proof of identity!"

Light.

He Wanted His Pension.

"I wants ter see de president," said an old colored man to the policeman at the door of the White House. He gave his name as Nat Tyler, "born up in Spottsylvania, but bin in dis town since it was started."

"I wants my pension," said the old man. He was told to go to the pension office.

"No, sir; I dun bin dar. Dey won't do nuffin. De president knows who I is. Hau t l dun talk ter him wen we live up yander?" pointing in the direction of where the president lived when in congress.

"Did you know the president when he was in the war?"

"Who say anyting bout knowing him in de war? I know he fit in dem battles. I druv de ammunition wagon in de Six corps, but Mr. Kinley knew me. he do, and he'll gib me dat pension. I jes tells yer, I wus in so many battles dat I didn't count em. De way dem tings was rollin was awful. I jes' got under de ammunition wagon and stay dar. Wen dewar was over, I druv dem six miles back to Washington and giv dem to de governemt down in south Washington. Dey didn't giv me a ting, and I wants my pension."

—New York Tribune.

A NOTABLE APPARITION.

Carlo Fenzi, an Italian Senator, Appeared to His Brother After Death.

Signor Falconer, in the Adriatico, recommends to the consideration of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Myers the following psychological experience which happened to Cavalier Sebastian Fenzi:

Signor Sebastian Fenzi's brother, Senator Carlo Fenzi, a man who had studied much at home and abroad and traveled much, had such a strong antipathy for spiritualism that he begged his brother never to mention the subject to him as he valued their mutual love and the family peace. But in the early days of June, 1881, being with his brother at their father's house at St. Andrea, he held out his hand to him and said: "Look here, Bastiano, I have something to say to you that will please you. Of late I have turned my thoughts to spiritualism and am convinced that if I had investigated it thoroughly, as you have done, I should have arrived at the same conclusion as you about it."

Signor Sebastian heard this with great joy, and the tie between the brothers having always been very close, he begged his brother, now that they were getting on in years, to promise that the one who should die first should try and give the one left behind a sure

proof of life beyond the grave. Carlo pressed his hand and said, "Yes, I promise with the greater pleasure that I feel I shall be the first to go." To this Sebastian said, "Be that as God will. Don't get melancholy ideas into your head." But Carlo added, "I feel it so strongly that it must be true. Listen. I shall not live to the end of the year. Before three months are gone I shall be dead and buried."

Three months after this conversation, Sept. 2, 1881, Cavaliere Fenzi, father-in-law to Admiral Morni, commanding at Spezzia, was staying at Fortunillo, his villa by the sea ten miles from Leghorn. Cavaliere Fenzi was in good health and in the cheerful company of his daughter Cristina and four grandchildren, when he was overcome by an inexplicable melancholy and a feeling in his heart that something serious was about to happen. He turned to his daughter and said: "I don't know what terrible thing is happening to us at this moment, but I must rush away or in a minute I shall burst out crying before the children." So saying, he rushed out into the rain without a hat and ran to a field, whence he could see some rocks, where he expected to see his cousin, Giuseppe Fenzi, who had gone out some time before to "behold the fury of the elements," as he said, but at that moment he did not see him. Instead, looking carefully, he saw that his brother, the Senator Carlo, was there, in a top hat and without an umbrella, making his way down from rock to rock without heedling the deluge, the flashes of lightning shooting from all sides or the noise of the thunder.

Now, at that day and that hour the senator was at Florence, 70 miles away from Villa Fortunillo, so that Sebastian at once thought this figure must be hallucinative, for if Carlo had suddenly arrived at Fortunillo he would certainly not have got out of the carriage to take a shower bath on the rocks. He rubbed his eyes, but the figure remained and looked so real that he shouted out Carlo's name and waved his arms to him, but the phantom seemed not to see him, for it passed behind a big rock without showing itself again, although Sebastian wanted while waiting he observed his cousin, Giuseppe, on the rocks, so that he said to himself, "Now, when he passes close to the big rock he will see Carlo and will stop and speak to him."

However, Giuseppe saw nothing in passing behind the same rock, and on joining Sebastian in the field he said he had not seen Carlo and that no one was there. It was now 10:45 o'clock, and the Senator Carlo Fenzi died exactly at that hour, 70 miles away, calling on his brother's name. Signor Sebastian's melancholy passed. He had lunch and was sitting reading a paper when a telegram was brought to him saying: "Come at once to Florence. Carlo very ill." No one at Fortunillo knew that Senator Carlo was ill, the last letter from him said he was well. On arriving at Florence he heard from the doctor that Carlo had asked for his brother and died at 10:45 with his name on his lips.

Some days after the death Signor Sebastian was present at a seance of a psychical society that he had founded. There he received a message by raps, by which an intelligence announced itself as Carlo Fenzi, and addressing Cavaliere Sebastian, said, "I forced you to go out of the house, as I did not want to frighten Cristina's children. What an unexpected proof of identity!"

Light.

TODAY'S MARKETS.

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—The bears who

cleverly manufactured the many wild

rumors prevailing on change yesterday,

were greeted with a surprise today.

This folly of yesterday was detrimental

to themselves as well as to those holding

the securities. The opening today in

stocks was firm and continued to advance.

There were renewed buying orders on the

good bank statement and a better feeling

abounds at the close today.

Reserve decreased.....

\$3,000,575

Loans increased.....

6,885,300

Specie increased.....

664,700

THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,

INDEPENDENT BUILDING,

10 N. Erie Street, -- MASSILLON, O.

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1863
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.
BIMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1898

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE NO. 80.
FARMERS' TELEPHONE NO. 60.

THE EVENING INDEPENDENT is on
sale at Balney's Book Store, Bam-
merlin's Cigar Stand (Hotel Conrad),
and Bert Hankin's News stand in
North Mill street.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1897.

Instead of making a party question of
the workhouse, why not close it up and
save money?

Township Trustee Elsass observes that
men are finding more work than they
did—a symptom of public health cer-
tainly most welcome.

That distinguished believer in
"boodle," Mr. Allen O. Myers, puts Senator
Williams in his anti Hanna list also.
Well, in Stark county we know Senator
Williams, and we know Allen O. Myers.
If Mr. McLean's man can do no better
than to circulate such obviously absurd
lies, he would better resign.

Senator Foraker plays fair. Those
who think that he could be induced to
enter into any of the many combinations
suggested by our Democratic friends, to
defeat Senator Hanna, in view of the
nature of the late campaign, and the
action of the state convention, simply do
not know the man. A great deal is said
and done in the name of Senator Foraker,
for which he must not be held re-
sponsible. It is the manner of the man
when he really desires to accomplish
something, to explain just what it is
out in the open.

The Youngstown council proposes to
solve the tramp question by providing a
public stone pile. And why not? If
the gentry desire food and lodging at
public expense, why should not that
public obtain some recompense? In
Tuesday's INDEPENDENT Township Trustee
Elsass spoke of a matter somewhat
of the same nature. Mr. Elsass rightly
believes that people who obtain township
orders should, when physically able, do
some work in return. Our authorities
here have never yet sought to turn these
things to public advantage. There is
work to be done, and in plenty, that is
not done, simply because we have no
funds to do it with. Therefore, why
not give this work over to idle and will-
ing hands?

The attitude of the latter-day Democ-
ratic party in espousing the cause of in-
dignation and repudiation is rapidly caus-
ing the annihilation of the best blood of the
organization. The expression of Henry
Watterson finds many an echo. Mr.
Watterson says

"The Courier Journal has indicated
no change of policy, and is as much op-
posed now as ever it was to free silver
and all other forms of repudiation and
inflated money; but, having no adequate
funds from the people of Kentucky to
its efforts to secure an organized expres-
sion of its views within the Democratic
party, it will no further concern itself
with the calling of conventions, the
naming of candidates and the carrying
of elections."

Many another Democrat is saying
nothing, but he is not voting or acting
with our free silver friends.

MR. BRYAN'S TOUR.

The Democratic brethren will be sur-
prised to know that Mr. Bryan's visit to
Ohio was looked upon as a Republican
god-send. The state committee at its
own expense sent reporters with him,
and at heavy cost telegraphed accounts
of his meetings throughout the state,
carefully setting forth his exact utter-
ances, and with no other object to view
than to get the people aroused to the
importance of the campaign, and what was
the result? It is told in the returns from
the counties which Mr. Bryan visited,
the figures being as follows:

	Gain in Rep.	Gain in Dem.
County.	plurality	plurality
Williams.....	155	
Van Wert.....	2	
Defiance.....	942	
Licking.....	223	
Knox.....	191	
Perry.....	27	
Vinton.....		
Hocking.....	178	
Jackson.....		
Highland.....		
Pike.....	257	
Cuyahoga.....	571	
Totals.....	2,050	
Net Republican gain, 999		

THE MASSILLON VOTE.

A close study of the figures presented
by the election held in Massillon city
and Perry township last week, brings to
light many things for politicians to con-
sider. The Socialist Labor party, for
example, increased its vote from 18 last
year to 105 this year. This gain may be
traced with unerring certainty to those
precincts in which there was a large
vote cast by recently naturalized citizens.
Here follow some generalizations:

Total vote, city and township, 1,986

" " " 1,007

Republican vote, 1896

" " " 1,007

Democratic vote, 1896..... 1,478
" " " 1897..... 1,443

From these facts it may be seen easily
that the percentages of the total vote ran
this way:

Republican vote, 1896..... 51.2%

" " " 1897..... 48.9%

Democratic vote, 1896..... 47.7%

" " " 1897..... 45.5%

From the foregoing it may be ascer-
tained that there was a loss of 413, or
11.5 per cent, in the vote of 1896. The
Republicans lost 2.3 per cent of their
vote of 1896, and the Democrats 2.2 per
cent. This makes the Republican net
loss one-tenth of 1 per cent.

THE OLDEN TIMES.

Judge Underhill Tells of Massillon's Youth-
ful Days.

In a communication to the Canton Re-
pository, Josiah Hartzell publishes some
of the reminiscences of Judge J. W.
Underhill, who lived in Massillon years
ago. In this article Judge Underhill is
quoted as saying: "In the early fall of
1827, some twenty-seven persons found
themselves brought together by accident
upon a boat of the Erie canal. Their
destination was northern Ohio. Upon
arriving at Buffalo the weather was very
forbidding, and the only schooner avail-
able would agree to carry the party to
Cleveland upon condition of their re-
mainning in the hold of the vessel. This
they were well satisfied to do, and after a
most tedious and stormy trip they
reached Cleveland November 27.

"The party was composed of Nath-
aniel Underhill, wife and three children;
Samuel Underhill, wife and three children;
Jethro Macy, wife and six children;
Henry Fosdick, wife and four children,
and three young men, viz.: James Bay-
less, Edward Hussey and Edward Dunn.
All of these parties came from New
York state, excepting the Jethro Macy
family, who came from Nantucket,
Mass., and Bayless who came from Eng-
land.

"The schooner was the last vessel of
the season to reach Cleveland. There
was no harbor there, and all parties had
to be landed in a yawl.

"Hussey remained on board, with the
goods, and only effected a landing with
the goods a week later. The Ohio canal
was open only as far as Akron, and no
boat was available even to that point,
therefore, the men, except Macy, started
for Kendal, Stark county, on foot. Macy
remaining with the women, children and
goods. The latter came on as far as Akron
by the canal, and were brought from
Akron to Kendal several weeks later in a
four-horse Pennsylvania wagon. I was
with that party and remember that we
reached Kendal long after dark, very
tired and very hungry. I remember that
on the way down Macy, who was the
driver, left the wagon quite a long time
and turned up with a large amount of
corn cake in his hand. He had gone to
a farm house and prepared this kind of
refreshment to stay the hunger of the
party for the time being. This cake and
turnips, that could be pulled from the
ground in the clearings, constituted
about all of our refreshments.

"The only buildings in Massillon at
that time were Charles K. Skinner's
wooden factory on Sippo creek, and the
Bayliss residence, an old house that
is still pointed out to visitors as the oldest
in Massillon. The postoffice at that
time was in Kendal, also the justice of the
peace and the stores. Massillon only
commenced its existence in 1828 when
the canal had gone south to that point
from Akron. The road over the hill
from Canton to Massillon was somewhere
but not where it is now. I have heard
it in the middle of that road.

"As to the fate of the members of that
party, it may be summed up thus: Nath-
aniel Underhill, my father, died at Kendal
when only 38 years of age; Samuel
Underhill died in Illinois, aged about 80;
Jethro Macy also lived to be past 80;
Henry Fosdick died only a few years ago;
Nearly everybody will remember the
death of James Bayless less than a year
ago. I do not remember what became of
Ed. Hussey and Ed. Dunn. Abigail
Fosdick, a daughter of Henry, was mar-
ried to Mr. Camp; their only child was
Horace E. Camp, now the proprietor of
the tile works at Greentown.

"Eliza, another daughter of Fosdick's
was married to Mr. Kingsbury; she still
lives at Cuyahoga Falls. Eliza Kings-
bury and myself are the only survivors
of the entire party of twenty-seven. I
am now on my way to Akron to attend
the funeral of Mrs. Camp, who died
three days ago. I expect to meet there
my old friend Eliza Kingsbury, and you
may well suppose that this meeting
raught as it is with so many recollections
reaching far back to our childhood, will
have a large meaning for us."

Another New Railroad.

A new railroad has been projected to
extend from Beach City to Valley June-
tion, via Strasburg, the Crown Fire Clay
works, and Canal Dover. At Beach City
it is thought that the line will connect
with H. B. Camp's new railroad now
building through the Massillon coal
field. The enterprise is one which Mas-
sillon business men should watch. Per-
haps it is not yet too late to get Mr.
Camp to run his railroad to Massillon.

Small but Effective.

Street Commissioner George Helline
today said that he invites snow, in any
quantity and at any time. "The plows
are all ready," said he, "and as soon as
there is snow they will be put to work.
I don't believe in putting things off until
the last moment, and for some time
now I have been making preparations for
the hard winter that I believe is before us.
I intend to have the plows out in time
to make paths for the men going to
their early morning work."

"Last month," said Township Trustee
Elsass, "I paid out more money to the
poor than in any like period in all my
experience. The average month costs
the township about \$250 to maintain its
poor. In October I alone paid out \$100
for food and garments for the destitute
and unfortunate of my district. I do not
think this month's expense will be so
heavy, as many of the able-bodied poor
have secured employment in the rolling
mill, glass works and other places. It
would be a good thing if the township
could give work to a man when he is un-
able to obtain it elsewhere. Then he
could not feel that he was an object of
charity, and at the same time, if he
was at work on the highways or on town-
ship property, he would be saving the
corporation a considerable sum."

Sewer Commissioner Frank Crone re-
ports that the city system is in perfect

condition. Even if it had lots of money,
he says, the sewers now in the ground
could not be improved.

"But I think it would be a good idea,"
said he, "if the mail boxes, telephone and telegraph posts
and such things were subjected to a fresh
coat of paint."

CANDIDATES REPORT.

What it Cost them to Secure Election.

NEWS OF THE COUNTY SEAT.

Reports from the Sheriff, Recorder, and
Representative-elect—Progress of the
Arntz Case in Which the City of Massillon
is Financially Interested.

CANTON, Nov. 9.—After remaining out
about ten minutes, a verdict for the de-
fense was returned by the jury this afternoon,
in the case of Charles Arntz, of
Massillon, vs. the Canton-Massillon
Electric Railway Company. Mr. Arntz
sued to recover \$3,000 for personal in-
juries, claimed to have been received by
his falling into a hole in North Mill
street, alleged to have been dug by em-
ployees of the railway company. The
case has been on trial five days. The
lawyers for the defense were: Austin
Lynch of the law firm, Day, Lynch and
Day, and Robert H. Day, of Williston
and Day, of Massillon.

CANTON, Nov. 9.—A number of the
Republican candidates recently elected
have certified to the county clerk the
cost of their respective campaigns. J.
B. Snyder, representative-elect, disposed of
\$213. This includes an assessment of
\$100 and the expense of securing the
nomination, which was previously filed
and is estimated at \$49.75. With the
exception of \$10 expended for cigars the
balance was used in paying for printing,
hotel bills and livery hire.

Sheriff-elect John J. Zaiser estimates
his expenditures at \$302.80, of which
\$200 represents the assessment paid to
the county committee, and \$63.30 the
cost of securing the nomination. Mr.
Dougherty aggregate \$321.70. An assessment
of \$200 was paid and \$95.56 expended
in securing the nomination. Mr.
Dougherty says he spent \$2 for cigars
and the balance for printing. County
Commissioner-elect Levi Johnson has
certified to the expenditure of \$304, pay-
ing an assessment of \$200 and \$15 each
to the Massillon and Alliance central
committees. His nomination expenses
were \$24 and balance was used in paying
hotel, livery and printing bills. William
Hardgrove estimates the cost of being
elected infirmary director at \$125. The
assessment was \$75 and \$50 were paid for
cards, cigars, lodging and horses.

Herman Smith and Ralph Myers, of
Canton, were found guilty of treachery
by Judge Wise, Monday. They were
sentenced to the boys' industrial school.
A final account has been filed by the
guardian of Harry Patton, of Canton.
Peter Triner, of Perry township, has
been adjudged an imbecile and a guardian
has been appointed. In the estate of
John Whitmer, of Perry township, the
administrator has been authorized to sell
and transfer mortgage notes. A petition
to sell land has been filed in the estate of
Anna Taylor, of Perry township. The
will of the Rev. Louis Hoffer, of Louis-
ville, has been filed for probate. Sale of
real estate has been confirmed in the
estate of Peter Sailer, of Massillon.

Marriage licenses have been granted
to Edward Rieckowski and Louise
Schmigall, of Massillon, and Ernest A.
Campbell and Bertha Fuhr, of Alliance.
CITY AND TOWNSHIP.

Brief Talks with the Men in Office in Mas-
sillon.

Street Commissioner George Helline
today said that he invites snow, in any
quantity and at any time. "The plows
are all ready," said he, "and as soon as
there is snow they will be put to work.
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and such things were subjected to a fresh
coat of paint."

Police and Justice Courts.

George Brown Again in the Toils—Another
Case.

George Brown, Frank Yingling's pro-
tege is being tried before Justice Sibley
and a jury of twelve men, this afternoon,
charged with having carried a shooting
implement on Sunday. The complaint
was made by Game Warden Dangelstein,
and the alleged offense is said to have
been committed on the farm of John
Yingling.

BEFORE THE MAYOR.

Julius Rump and John Sheehan were
found amusing themselves at fistfights
in West Main street, Monday evening,
charged with having carried a shooting
implement on Sunday. The complaint
was made by Game Warden Dangelstein,
and the alleged offense is said to have
been committed on the farm of John
Yingling.

Ask your druggist for a free Pe-ru-na
Almanac for 1898.

Subscribe for THE INDEPENDENT.

CANTON PAPER SUSPENDS.

Its Death Caused by Lack of Funds and
Mismanagement.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this week by Independent Investigators.

Mrs. H. C. Brown is visiting Mrs. W. R. Suydam in Norwalk.

Mrs. Henry Beatty entertained her club Tuesday evening.

John Yost, sr., has gone to Barberville, to be the guest of his daughter for two months.

The funeral of the late Miss Winifred Nolan, who died on Saturday, took place from St. Joseph's church, on Monday morning.

Cablegrams announce the safe arrival in Bremen of the Massillonians, Mrs. Corns, Miss Hunt, Miss Laura Russell and Miss Burton.

Joseph Ehret has purchased the stock of groceries formerly owned by J. E. English, and will transfer his present interests to the English room, 358 West Tremont street.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Albrecht left this afternoon for Brooklyn N. Y. to visit Mrs. Albrecht's parents. Master Charles Steese accompanied them, and will join his parents in New York.

Mr. J. J. Ripple has opened a new hardware store at 25 West Main street. He has secured the services of W. E. Yost, who has had a large experience in the hardware business, as manager.

Mrs. John Walters, of Wooster, a sister of Mr. George Schultz of this city, has returned to Ohio, after an absence of a year in Colorado. Her friends regret to learn that her health has not improved.

Y. M. C. A. people in Canton are trying to raise \$3,000, which must be done in order to secure \$4,000 left by the late Herman C. Blum. The President has subscribed \$300 and Mr. George D. Harter, \$300.

The ministers of the city held a meeting on Monday in the Church of Christ, and organized by electing the Rev. L. H. Burry president, and the Rev. F. H. Simpson secretary. The object of the association is social.

Mrs. John Morgan unexpectedly became the hostess of a small gathering of friends, at her West Main street home, Monday afternoon, that being her fifty-eighth birthday anniversary. The occasion proved a very agreeable one for all.

The work of extending the C. L. & W. railway switch from the Woodland mine to the coal territory in the vicinity of Stanwood, where E. G. Krause & Co. are now sinking a shaft, has been begun, giving employment to a considerable number of men.

Otto E. Young's bicycle, which was stolen nearly a month ago, has been returned. It fell into the hands of the Findlay police, who recognized the number, and at once sent it to its owner. The thief evidently rode the wheel to that place, and there left it.

Miss Belle Weible was surprised at her State street home, Tuesday evening, by a party of friends. Progressive euchre was played, nine tables being occupied, and the prizes, a china match safe and a chinaware plate, were won by Mr. Henry Sonnhalter and Miss Kohl.

Country people are not alone in their complaints of the immense armies of rats that seem to be part of this season's crops; citizens of Massillon are complaining, too. Last night J. W. Folz set a trap in his barn and caught thirteen, and the night before he caught nine.

Dispatches from Washington announce that Robert P. Skinner, of Massillon, has been appointed consul of the United States at Marseilles, France, having been examined as the executive order directs. The appointment is to be officially promulgated as soon as the proper papers are prepared at the Department of State.

Gustav Beutelspacher, a foreman at the Dueber-Hampden watch factory in Canton, will go to Caracas, Venezuela, to represent this country as consul. He is now in Cleveland to see Mark Hanna in reference to the job and as soon as he passes the examination and gets his commission he will be off for his new field of duty.

A freight wreck occurred on the Huron branch of the W. & L. E. railway near Milan on Sunday morning, and a number of coal cars were badly upset. In descending a grade the train broke in two and the parts collided. It was reported that Engineer Cooper, of Massillon, was killed, but he turned up uninjured.

NAVARRÉ'S CURFEW ORDINANCE.

Councilman Clemens Says Children Should be at Home Nights.

NAVARRÉ, Nov. 10.—Councilman Matthias Clemens wants the curfew ordinance which was passed twelve years ago either enforced or repealed. "Children of fourteen and under," said he today, "should be at home at 8 o'clock." It is reported that Mr. Clemens will bring the matter up at the council meeting next Tuesday evening.

A Piece of Parchment.

Major S. L. Brengle, "the great holiness and fiery apostle of the Salvation Army," and author of "Helps to Holiness" will be at the barracks in Massillon, corner of Mill and Tremont streets, Saturday at 8 p. m. There will be a "full salvation free and easy" on Sunday at 7 and 10:30 a. m. and 3 and 8 p. m. On Monday at 3 there will be a united holiness meeting and at 8 "three hours with God."

Major Stahl and Dr. Shetter, of Navarre, were in Massillon for a few hours today. Major Stahl is interested in the organization of the Eureka Mining Company, a concern which will develop the gold and mica fields of North Carolina. From here he went to Canton to meet other stockholders of the company. He announces that Arizona Copper King stock has increased from twenty to fifty cents a share.

Massillon friends will be glad to know that Major Thomas F. George has been appointed to a fine position in the collector's office at St. Augustine, Fla., and

that Col. Dwight Jarvis has been appointed appraiser of merchandise in the district of Tampa, Fla. These gentlemen lived in Massillon for years, and though long since removed have not been forgotten by thousands who rejoice in the honor so worthily bestowed by the President.

The Rev. Louis Hoffer, of Louisville, lately deceased, has left all his property to the Rev. V. Arnould, of Canton. The will begins: "In the name of the Father, and the Son and the Holy Ghost. Amen." It closes as follows: "I want a simple coffin, the coffin of the poor, and a wooden cross on my grave, I want no monument." He also directed that there be no funeral sermon and no flowers on his casket. The Canton rector will receive a handsome little sum of money.

Representative-elect John P. Jones came down from North Lawrence, today. He received the congratulations of his more tardy friends, and to them talked freely of his plans. "I shall resign the mine inspectorship," said he, "some time before I am sworn in as a legislator. Then I want to have passed a bill that will call for the weighing of coal before it passes over the screens at Ohio mines, and another for a substantial appropriation for the Massillon state hospital for the insane."

The Rev. Thomas Dixon, jr., of New York, who recently lectured in Massillon, is having trouble with the choir of his church. Last Sunday Mr. Dixon advocated the election of Seth Low for mayor, and yesterday the choir of forty singers refused to sing out of sympathy with their leader, Professor Agramonte, who has a son in the Spanish prison in Cuba. Low did not favor the intervention of this country in Cuban affairs. It is said that Mr. Dixon was opposed to Low personally.

The monthly statement of the business of the C. L. & W. railway at Massillon for the month of October, which has just been prepared by Agent E. P. Edgar, compared with the corresponding month in 1896, shows a gain of \$2,765. Of this amount \$2,400 represents the gain in the revenue from freight shipped from Massillon, not including coal, and the passenger earnings increased \$365. Agent Edgar says that the general business of the company has been considerably better for several months past.

"I think it was a great mistake for the council to begin to repair the streets at this season of the year," said Mr. Wm. Welker, Wednesday morning, after he had come to town over what he considered a bad piece of city road. "The grading and the recent rains have made what were formerly fairly good streets, particularly Richville avenue, into such rough, almost impassable places, that farmers do not feel like coming to town with produce if there are any other cities within hauling distance. It is hurting the local trade."

The Stark county Republican central committee, at a recent meeting, adopted a resolution requesting Judge Baldwin, a member of the board of workhouse trustees, to vote for a Republican superintendent to succeed A. J. Pontius. A committee of six presented the communication to Judge Baldwin. The trustees will soon elect a workhouse superintendent, and as they have it in their power to make a change, one is asked. The request for the retirement of Mr. Pontius is not based exclusively on political grounds. It is the belief of those who favor the selection of a new man that the present administration is too expensive by far.

A NEW MINE.

One will be sunk by E. G. Krause & Co. on the John Weller Farm.

STANWOOD, Nov. 9.—The Krause Company will sink a coal mine on John Weller's farm, the coming winter. Contractor Swanson will grade the switch to the above place...A. L. Oberlin is attending school in Dalton, O....Amos Oberlin is teaching school in Wayne county....Marion Culler will farm for David Erb the coming year...The railway company has commenced laying the rails on the switch to the Krause mine at this place.

The Rev. Mr. Berkey will deliver a lecture on the "Works of Michael Schlatte; or, Origin of the Reformed Church in the United States," on Friday evening of this week...The township Sunday school convention will be held at this place on Sunday evening, November 21.

NAVARRE'S CURFEW ORDINANCE.

Councilman Clemens Says Children Should be at Home Nights.

NAVARRÉ, Nov. 10.—Councilman Matthias Clemens wants the curfew ordinance which was passed twelve years ago either enforced or repealed. "Children of fourteen and under," said he today, "should be at home at 8 o'clock." It is reported that Mr. Clemens will bring the matter up at the council meeting next Tuesday evening.

A Piece of Parchment.

When unwritten on, is not more colorless than the cadaverous countenances of those unfortunate persons whom we are accustomed to call "confirmed invalids." What a misnomer implying, too, despair, giving up for lost. As long as the vivifying power of Hostettler's Stomach Bitters can be felt, and that is possible so long as there is no absolute collapse of the faculties, fresh vitality can be infused into wasted, feeble frames; color and flesh can be brought back to wasted, pallid cheeks, with this grand sheet anchor of the debilitated and sickly. It is a tonic of the greatest potency and the utmost purity, and a remedy for and preventive of dyspepsia, bilious, malarious, rheumatic, nervous and kidney complaints. Appetite and sleep are greatly aided by it; it counteracts the effects of undue fatigue, or excitement, and nullifies the often perilous consequences of exposure in inclement weather or damp clothing.

The diseases cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla are many, because most ailments disappear as soon as the blood is enriched and purified by it.

Now is the time to subscribe.

A GOOD NAME OFFERED.

T. Harvey Seaman for Work House Superintendent.

HONEST, FAITHFUL, COMPETENT.

The Republican Central Committee Addresses Resolutions to the Stark County Commissioners—Judge Baldwin Proposes to do his Duty Under the Law.

CANTON, Nov. 10.—Schlatter the man of miracles who planned to marry Mrs. Margaret Ferris, obtained the needed license, and made an appointment with the Rev. Dr. Smith, of Massillon, to perform the ceremony, but who failed to appear with the bride, is now doing his wonderful work at Bowling Green. Schlatter now pretends that he is indeed married and flourishes his license about to prove it.

The board of education has before it

COUNTY SEAT NOTES.

The Man of Miracles—A Business Course of Study.

CANTON, Nov. 10.—Schlatter the man of miracles who planned to marry Mrs. Margaret Ferris, obtained the needed license, and made an appointment with the Rev. Dr. Smith, of Massillon, to perform the ceremony, but who failed to appear with the bride, is now doing his wonderful work at Bowling Green. Schlatter now pretends that he is indeed married and flourishes his license about to prove it.

The board of education has before it

for consideration a resolution providing for a business course of study as follows:

First year—First term, algebra, complete arithmetic, English composition, complete geography; second term, algebra, complete arithmetic, phonography, bookkeeping; third term, algebra, business forms, phonography, bookkeeping.

Second year—First term, algebra, civil government, phonography, bookkeeping; second term, algebra, general history, phonography, bookkeeping; third term, algebra, civil law, general history, phonography, rapid calculations.

A course in penmanship, typewriting and spelling is to be carried on during the entire course, and at the completion of the course a certificate shall be granted, stating the grades.

The Union Medical Association of Northeastern Ohio met yesterday. Among those present was Dr. T. Clarke Miller, of Massillon. Dr. George W. Crile, of Cleveland, delivered a splendid lecture on "Observations on Surgery of the Brain."

COUNCIL IN SESSION.

Work to Be Postponed—Contract Let—Bill Paid.

The council met in regular session, Tuesday night. All members were present except Messrs. Reay and Kouth, and after all business had been disposed of the meeting adjourned for two weeks. The street commissioner reported an expenditure of \$260.63 during the two weeks ending November 6th and an order for the amount was authorized.

The bids for the grading of Wissmann street, recently published in THE INDEPENDENT, were read and the contract awarded to the lowest, submitted by Philip Young and John Frantz.

The Godfrey Danner complaint was again presented and Mr. Paul's motion, instructing the street and alley committee to make the fill necessary to turn storm water into State street was agreed to.

Frank Hardgrove asked to be paid for six hours' work at the recent Silk fire. Chief Burkell informed the council that Mr. Hardgrove was not entitled to compensation and the claim was not allowed.

On Mr. Paul's motion, made at the suggestion of Clerk Haring, all checks submitted with bids for curbing and guttering contracts were returned. This work the council has decided to delay until spring.

BOYS ARRESTED.

They Disturbed Singing School—North Lawrence and Urban Hill.

NORTH LAWRENCE, Nov. 10.—D. K. Eberly's Sunday school class spent last Thursday at the hospitable home of Elias Miller on invitation of Miss Emma Miller, who is one of Mr. Eberly's pupils. They report a most entertaining time and a sumptuous dinner....Mrs. Millard McDowell, of Dalton, was buried on Wednesday. She was a sister of our neighbor Mrs. Frank Hershey....A pound social was held at the U. B. parsonage last week. There were about a hundred present. The evening was pleasantly spent in song, social intercourse and some literary exercises. A welcome address was delivered by D. F. Mock, to which the Rev. Mr. Paulson responded. The Rev. Mr. Graham, of Canal Fulton, also made appropriate remarks. Luncheon was also served....George Lister is down from Cleveland. He reports that his sister and brother are sick abed....Thomas Lister attended the Campbell sale, near Orrville, Tuesday, at which he purchased a fine milk cow....Mrs. Daler was a guest at Farview Villa on Tuesday....

FRED Farmer has recently purchased the property of Thomas Lister in Canal Fulton....Wm. Treisch spent Sunday with his parents in Urban Hill....Several arrests were made of boys who were disturbing the singing school at District No. 1 last Thursday evening. It not only shows bad breeding and bad training for young men to loiter outside during services of any kind, but it is entirely improper and ought to be strictly forbidden. It is to be hoped that others may take warning from this misfortune and act the part of men in all places and at all times.

Letter from Mt. Eaton.

MT. EATON, Nov. 10.—Ora Schlatty and Mrs. J. J. Wampler visited in Orrville, Friday....S. A. Schlatty was in Massillon, Friday....Born to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ketterer, a son, yesterday morning....Born to Mr. and Mrs. P. F. Graber, a son, yesterday morning....Mr. and Mrs. Albert Numbers and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Numbers of Canton, visited in town, Sunday.

After meals you should have simply a feeling of comfort and satisfaction. You should not feel any special indications that digestion is going on. If you do, you have indigestion, which means no digestion. This may be the beginning of so many dangerous diseases, that it is best to take it in hand at once and treat it with Shaker Digestive Cordial. For you know that indigestion makes poison, which causes pain and sickness. And that Shaker Digestive Cordial helps digestion and cures indigestion. Shaker Digestive Cordial does this by providing the digestive materials in which the sick stomach is wanting. It also tones up and strengthens the digestive organs and makes them perfectly healthy. This is the rationale of its method of cure, as the doctors would say. Sold by druggists, price 10¢ to \$1 per bottle.

FOR MR. JONES'S SHOES.

William Ralston Hopes to Fill Them.

A COAL MINE WORKED OUT.

Budget of News from Newman—On-the-Hill—Sunday School Extension Enterprise—A Newman Man was Injured in Massillon by a Runaway Accident.

NEWMAN, Nov. 10.—William Ralston, of this place, is an applicant for the appointment of district inspector to succeed the Hon. John P. Jones and is hustling for the support of his friends. Mr. Ralston is a Republican that has always stood by his party and is worthy of recognition.

The North Massillon coal mine operated by the Ridgway-Burton Company has been exhausted and the machinery will be utilized in the opening of a new mine in that vicinity which we trust will prove more profitable and satisfactory in its operations, that the North Massillon, we believe, failed to redeem itself financially, owing to the insufficiency of the quantity of coal.

As Mr. Thomas Powell was returning home from Massillon last Sunday night, and while in the act of crossing the street railway near the German Catholic church, his horse took fright, throwing Mr. Powell heavily to the paved street. He was picked up by friends badly bruised, and it is feared received internal injuries. The horse was stopped in its mad flight by two gentlemen before any further damage was done. It is not always best to have too highly blooded stock, especially after night.

Supt. A. L. Williams, and several members of our Sunday school, went over to the Bowman district in Tuscarawas township last Sunday afternoon and organized a union Sunday school for that neighborhood, to meet every Sabbath afternoon at 2 o'clock, with the following officers: Supt., A. H. Bowman; Secy., Jeanette Miller; Treas., Jay Friend. It is to be hoped that a good attendance will crown the efforts of the good work thus begun.

Our public school, under the careful management of D. W. Walter and Robert Ralston, is progressing to the satisfaction of all concerned. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Raymond, former residents of this place, are moving their effects from Salem to East Greenville. The Rev. S. M. Roper, of Canton, will hold services in our village church, next Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, at which time the Lord's supper will be served. All are invited to attend as Mr. Roper is a general favorite with our people.

GEORGE BROWN'S CASE.

The Jury Finds him Innocent of the Charge.

The Yinglings had another legal battle, on Tuesday. George Brown, a youthful member of Frank Yingling's household, and the same boy who was once sent to the Lancaster reform farm for placing an obstruction on the Canton-Massillon electric railway, was charged with having carried a shooting implement on Sunday.

Game Warden Dangeleisen made the affidavit. John Yingling, brother of Frank, having complained to him. Several witnesses testified that they had seen George Brown with a fire arm in his hands, that they soon afterwards heard a report, saw the smoke and saw a flock of pigeons fly into the air, much frightened. The pigeons were the property of John Yingling, and were in Frank Yingling's wheat field.

The defense, however, produced evidence that Master Brown carried a toy gun, made of a broomstick and a piece of wood, and that he only frightened the pigeons from the wheat, fired no shot, and could not if he had wanted to. Justice Sibila then made his charge, and the jury acquitted the boy. Lawyer Willison was the attorney for the state, and O. E. Young for the defense.

ANOTHER JUSTICE'S CASE.

The trial of Charles Eckrode, of Tuscarawas township, charged with having obtained, under false pretenses, hogs, apples and other things from Levi Bortner in 1891, is proving as complicated and interesting as it was expected to be. Justice Folger's court room, where the trial is being held naturally, is crowded with very attentive people, this afternoon.

Entertainment committees will find just what they want in the

LOVELY WOMAN'S RARE EXPLOITS.

She Is Emancipated All Right and Proves It.

THE FIRST WOMAN STOWAWAY.

A Kansas Girl Dons Trousers, Goes to Chicago and Finds Herself a Heroine. Texas Girl Lassoes an Anaconda—A Girl Tramp and a Girl Engineer.

Anabel Farmer, the pretty 19 year old daughter of J. Q. Farmer of Chumby, Kan., had trouble with her family a few weeks ago. She cut off her hair, donned her brother's clothes and ran away to Chicago.

She registered at a hotel and then went out dressed in her girl's costume, to search for work. She did not find it, and she lived at the Young Women's Christian Association home until her money gave out. She then registered at another hotel, and was put out for lack of funds. For two weeks she wandered the streets, sleeping in the parks or wherever she could. She found no work, and when she was discovered asleep on a bench in Washington park and taken to the police station she broke down and told her story.

The newspapers published it, with the usual embellishments, and Anabel awoke to find herself famous. Her mail was loaded with letters from people who had read of her troubles, and in one day she received an offer of marriage, 12 of employment and 30 of temporary homes. From among the offers of work she accepted that of the Mosely Tub Manufacturing company, and is now employed in its offices as a stenographer. For the present the romantic young woman is living at the house of a member of the company.

The proposal of marriage was delivered by a messenger boy and signed "B. A. Walker, 275 Indiana street." In giving

self, opened the doors of the cages and turned the stock loose on Lyons. They were all accounted for but one anaconda, advertised to be 17 feet long and weighing 104 pounds. The anaconda was partial to young lambs. He would browse around the sheep herds at night and pick off any lamb that happened to attract his attention.

He was gathering lambs as usual one night when Miss Alice Harrison came



MISS ALICE HARRISON.

along on her pony. Alice lives with a lot of cowboy brothers, and they are very proud of their sister's feats with the lasso. The anaconda was feeling a bit drowsy after so much lamb an' naturel, and so the intrepid young lady had no difficulty in hassling him and bringing him into camp.

"I don't know why," says Miss Harrison, "I did not wheel the pony around and run away. Something impelled me to unclasp the rope. It was all done in an instant. I swung it around and hurled it at the monster's head. The noose caught over its neck just at the moment, I think, it was going to strike. The pony wheeled off its own accord, and I drove my spur into his flank. He needed no urging. I am sure he never ran that fast before. Only once I looked back, and seeing the squatting monster at the pony's heels, I left as if it were chasing us, and I am certain that the pony felt his life depended upon his speed. It was only about a mile to the camp, and I am positive that if Silver Heels could go a mile on the race track as quickly as he made that one he would establish a record as the champion racer of the world."

A Woman Section Boss.

Mrs. Mary Shannon, the section boss of Hartford City, Ind., is not the rough, coarse woman that one would expect to find following such a humble vocation. Indeed she is just the opposite. Her work in the open air has developed her into a beautiful specimen of womanhood. She is robust and has a complexion that the society leader could not help but envy.

About two years ago Mrs. Shannon resided with her husband and two small children at Montpelier, this county, and her husband, who held the position she now holds, was killed in a railroad accident. Left alone with two children and a mortgage on her little home, she was thrown upon her own resources. Her father had also been a section hand, and her knowledge of this kind of work now came in good key. She applied for the position left vacant by the death of her husband, and the recommendations that accompanied their application could not be denied, and she secured the place. She fitted herself out in a neat pair of overalls, resounding bloomers, and a broad brimmed hat. Since the first day she took control of the section the company has never had reason to complain of her work. She has the utmost control over the men in her charge, and they have learned to respect her.

A Girl Tramp.

Another girl who sometimes adopts men's attire, but is very different in other respects from Anabel Farmer, is Belle Schafer of Bedford, Ind. Belle is called the girl tramp and glories in the title, since she has always had a decided preference for masculine ways and association with the sterner sex. Even when a little girl she was "tomboy," and no doll ever attracted her childish fancy so much as a top or a jumping jack.

Last June Miss Schafer appropriated a suit of her brother's clothes and went out into the world a full fledged tramp. Her peregrinations covered most all southern Indiana and a part of Illinois. The first heard of her by her parents was in a telegram from the city marshal of Charleston, Ills., saying Belle had been arrested there and was held as a vagrant; also that she was clad in male attire. This was no surprise to Mr. Schafer, and he did not interest himself in his daughter's case. The Charleston authorities released the girl after having equipped her with a wardrobe more suitable to her sex, she left Charleston and was next heard from at Casey, Ills., where she had discarded her skirts and substituted men's clothing.

From Casey Miss Schafer wandered eastward, carefully avoiding the towns, and escaped further detection as a hussy. She arrived in Bedford late in October, wearing a pair of blue jeans trousers, a red sweater, bicycle shoes and a jaunty little cap. Belle is a girl again now, and may be seen in the streets almost every day. She is about 20 years old, but rough life has had its effects upon her, and she looks several years older.

A Woman Stowaway.

When the steamer Eugene was 30 miles away from Portland, Or., on her voyage to the Klondike recently, a woman was found stowed away in the engine room. She was Mrs. H. E. Stetson, the wife of a

man aboard the steamer who was going to look for a fortune in the goldfields. Her husband had decided to leave her at home, believing that she could not withstand the dangers and hardships of life in Alaska.

She thought otherwise, and accordingly bid herself away in the ship.

Mrs. Schafer said she knew of many girls who would like to be just like her, but they didn't have the "nerve."

Texas Girl Lassoes a Snake.

A short time ago a traveling show was stranded at Lyons, Tex. The sheriff at

struck the animals and the other parlor maids, and the showman, to revenge him

and the others, set the animals free.

Somebody must be cultivating the widow.

"Yes?"

"Anyway, her weeds have disappeared."—London Answers.

DISMISSING A WEAKLING.

The Poor Fool Could Not See That He Had Her Won.

Reginald Hanscomb stopped in the hall and nervously fumbled at the rim of his hat, meanwhile gazing into Pocahontas Poindexter's eyes with a fondness that the beautiful girl could not mistake.

He opened his lips as if about to speak, but the words that he sought to utter would not come, and the fair maiden gave a low, sweet sigh that was calculated to fill his heart with blowholes.

Yet he stood there, and she stood in front of him, looking and longing and wondering why he hesitated.

Once she was almost tempted to take him back into the parlor and tell him that it was all right; that she knew how he felt about it, and that she would just take it for granted without the usual formality. But her maiden modesty rose in rebellion, and she said to herself:

"No. If he is too timid, too cowardly, to say the words, it will perhaps be better for us both if we take diverging ways."

Then, speaking aloud, she said:

"Well, good night, Mr. Hanscomb, if you must be going."

"Well, good night," he said. "I guess I must be going."

"Well, good night," she said again, holding the door open for him.

"Well, good night," he said, passing out through the vestibule.

She shut the door with a bang and sat down upon the stairway and buried her face in her hands and sobbed.

But half a minute later she heard him returning. Her heart gave a glad leap, and she rushed to the door to admiring him.

He stood looking down into her sweet, expectant face for a moment after the door had swung back, and then, clearing his throat, he said:

"Some pesky kid punctured my tire while I was inside. I wonder if I could borrow your mending outfit for about two minutes?"

"No," she replied. "My repairing outfit is up in the attic, and I can't find it tonight. Walk home. It'll do you good."

Then she slammed the door in his face, and he tried to think—poor fool as he wended his way homeward, what he had done to offend her.—Cleveland Leader.

LITTLE MONEY IN MEAT.

How Restaurant Proprietors Suffer From the Make Up of Menu Cards.

"If all restaurant proprietors," said one of them, who has been well known as the owner of a Broadway eating place for the last ten years, "could only induce their customers to eat less meat they not only would make more money, but they would give better satisfaction all round. In the first place, there is little or no money for the restaurant keeper in selling boiled or roast meats. It costs too much to handle them and requires too much time to prepare them and serve them as they should be to leave any profit for the man who does it.

"And in the second place the patrons order meat when they would much prefer something else. That is the fault of the proprietor. He arranges his menu wrong. The small steaks, the chops and the cutlets and all the other meats 'to order' are placed too conspicuously on the bill of fare. A man's eye is bound to catch that list first, whether the man wants meat or not. Being in a hurry, he orders the first attractive dish he finds, and the result is he gets something he does not care particularly about and something which the restaurant man does not care particularly about selling to him.

"Last winter the man who runs the restaurant in the national house of representatives tried an experiment which turned out remarkably well. He deliberately set to work to lure his patrons away from the 'steaks and chops to order' column, and so instead of printing it in bold black letters in the middle of the bill of fare he tucked it away down in the lower right hand corner and placed at the top of the card a list of the dishes that were most profitable to him. They proved not only to be most profitable to him, but most satisfactory to his customers, and instead of using six loins of meat a day, as he had done before, he used only one and a half and supplied the same number of guests."—New York Press.

Powdered Crab as a Medicine.

A Russian journal that has recently come under our notice calls attention to the fact that for some 20 years past the inhabitants of a malarial locality in the government of Kharkov have used powdered crabs with great success in the case of fevers. The powder is prepared in the following way: Live crabs are poured over with the ordinary whisky until they get asleep. They are then put on a bread pan in a hot oven, thoroughly dried and pulverized and the powder passed through a fine sieve. One dose, a teaspoonful, is generally sufficient to cure the intermittent fever. In very obstinate cases a second dose is required. Each dose is invariably preceded by a glass of aloe brandy as a purgative. The powder is used in that locality in preference to quinine. So says the journal. We will not vouch for it.—New York Ledger.

Early Associations.

"Did you ever notice the queer, rotatory gesture Mr. Chilkoot always makes when his wife rings for the butler?"

"Yes. You see, he used to be a motorman before he went to the Klondike."—Chicago Journal.

A Sign of Cultivation.

"Somebody must be cultivating the widow."

"Yes?"

"Anyway, her weeds have disappeared."—London Answers.

Goddess Beauties.

The eastern women, especially those in Turkey, paint their eyebrows with gilt paint, and at night the effect is very brilliant and oriental. When, by chance, a Chinese girl has eyes that are not quite so slanting as usual, she can safely lay claim to special beauty. Many Japanese women gild their teeth, while the beauties of the Indies stain theirs a bright red. Some of the Africans stain their teeth a jet black. Persian women pencil the outer corners of their eyes to make them look almond shaped, which is considered an especial mark of beauty. The women in many oriental countries dye their finger nails with henna, others let them grow to an enormous length.

Temper.

Temper itself is not a bad quality. It is not to be destroyed, as we sometimes say. Without temper a bar of steel becomes like lead. A man without temper is weak and worthless. We are to learn self control. A strong person is one who has a strong temper under perfect mastery. There is a deep truth here—that our mistakes and our sins, if we repeat them, will help in the growth and upbuilding of our character.—Housewife.

"John," she said, and she looked at him rather sharply as she said it, "I have an idea that you didn't behave yourself very well while you were away."

"How absurd!" he protested. "What in the world has given you that idea?"

"Well," she returned in a quizzical kind of a way. "I noticed in the telegram you sent me you had paid the regular tariff charges on the words 'excuse writing.'"—Chicago Post.

No Patchwork!

One of the most encouraging features of a cure made by S.S.S. (Swift's Specific) is its permanency. Of all diseases, it is well known that those of the blood are the most obstinate, and therefore the most difficult to cure. The medical profession, in fact, have virtually admitted that a real, deep-seated blood disease is beyond their skill.

Of course, their admission is not made in so many words, but actions speak louder than words, and their inability to cure, after months and often years of treatment, is sufficient evidence that diseases of the blood cannot be cured by doctors. Their mercurial mixtures, although taken faithfully, only cover up the symptoms of the disease, inducing the patient to feel that he is being cured, but when he is sooner or later seized with stiff joints, pain in the bones, etc., the evidence of the doctor's patchwork is conclusive. Such results cannot be expected from the use of S. S. S. Being purely vegetable, containing no harmful mineral ingredients, it is the only blood remedy which acts on the true principle of forcing the disease from the system, building up rather than tearing down the health. No loss of hair, no stiff joints, no decrepit mercenarial wrecks result from the use of S.S.S.

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"I was afflicted with a terrible blood disease, which was in spots at first, but afterwards spread all over my body. These soon broke out into sores, and it is easy to imagine the suffering I endured."

"Before I became convinced that the doctors could do no good I had spent a hundred dollars, which was really thrown away. I then tried various patent medicines, but they did not reach the disease. When I had finished my first bottle of S.S.S., I was greatly improved and was delighted with the result. The large red splotches on my chest began to grow paler and smaller, and before long disappeared entirely. I regained my lost weight, became stronger, and my appetite greatly improved. I was soon entirely well, and my skin as clear as a piece of glass."

S.S.S. is a sure cure for all manner of blood diseases, and disappointment never results from its use. It is

Purely Vegetable

and one thousand dollars will be paid for proof that it contains a particle of mercury, potash, or other mineral. S.S.S. is sold by all druggists.

Valuable books on blood and skin diseases will be mailed free to all who address Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

*Daily, except Sunday. Meals \$1.50 Stop. 6 stops to let off Cleveland passengers.

C. & C. Ry. connection is made with C. & C. Ry. train for Cleveland by Nos. 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422,

IT IS HOT AND HEAVY.

The Rev. T. F. Mahon Rises to the Occasion.

THE THEOLOGICAL CONTROVERSY.

Replies to the Rev. L. H. Burry and to the Individual Representing "Three Unknown Quantities"—The Writer Presents Many Strong and Interesting Arguments.

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT:

Not in answer to the expectations of my people nor to satisfy personal feeling does my name appear in the present issue of your valued paper. The sole motive of each and every article I have written, in my capacity as a minister of God, is, in as far as I am able, to advance the cause of historic truth and Christian revelation. Guided by this motive, I called in question a recent statement of the pastor of St. Paul's. Mr. Burry, on Sunday last, whether from personal conviction or on the authority of others, it matters not in the present controversy, asserted that this republic owes its existence to the principles of Martin Luther.

As an American citizen and a Catholic, proud of the noble works of my co-religionists in the cause of civil and religious liberty, I challenged his assertion. In his response to this friendly challenge, Mr. Burry pointed to the Dutch Calvinists of New York, to the French Huguenots of the South, and the Lutherans of Pennsylvania. My purpose was not to impeach the loyalty of the Lutherans, but to question his right to assume all credit for our liberties. Beyond all requirements of even the fairest form of argumentation, I quoted Bancroft, a non-Catholic authority and a recognized historian, to the effect that the Catholic colony of Maryland under Lord Baltimore was the first in this broad land to declare religious liberty. Mr. Burry, in answering this in last Friday's issue, admits, by silence, the value of Bancroft's testimony, but claims that the same author forgot to give proper credit to the Lutherans of Delaware.

Incidentally, in his previous article, he asserted that providence favorable to the north directed Columbus's fleet to southern lands, with evident inference that the material conditions of the south are the result of Catholic influence and Catholic power. In response to this, I asserted—with history back of me—that the present condition results from the barbaric origin of the inhabitants; that the church, instead of destroying, sought to civilize.

Mr. Burry calls this statement of an acknowledged fact, "ente." Such a declaration is, I think, unworthy of the pastor of St. Paul's, and, certainly uncalculated for by the spirit of the present controversy.

He may condemn, as I do, the cruelties of Cortez, but the fact remains that the Indians of the south, though lower in the grade of civilization than the children of European ancestors, still enjoy existence, and are far superior to their surviving brothers here.

Brother Burry has attacked, I fear, undue importance to my closing remark in Tuesday's issue. He seems to judge that the grandeur of our music, the beauty of our ceremonial, and the large attendance at our churches were urged as evidence of the divinity of our faith. In this he is most egregiously mistaken. So his allusion to the ball field is entirely out of order.

The remark that disturbs him, and perchance his good people, was suggested by the strange interrogation of his impudent Irishman in Milwaukee. I was simply seeking a plausible excuse for his unwonted curiosity. In doing so, I naturally reminded my patient readers that the Irishman was accustomed to witness such scenes even on a grander scale than the anniversary of Luther could command.

I cannot conceive the import of Mr. Burry's challenge in regard to the relative size of his denomination—especially as I drew no argumentative conclusion from the fact of our over-crowded churches. I am happy to know their membership reaches fifty millions. I could wish that out of the unconverted millions our Lutheran friends could make a nearer approach to our three hundred millions.

In regard to the music of Catholic worship those familiar with the history of the classical in art, know that the master minds of earth, Mozart, Haydn, Beethoven—consecrated the highest sources of their genius, to the fitting expression of the Catholic mass.

In closing, I would kindly ask the patient editor to reserve a generous portion of THE INDEPENDENT for a friendly criticism of the man in the mysterious mask. I notice in the local column, that he intends to storm the "Rock of Ages" with his stale and musty ammunition. Let him fire away, poor fellow—it will give him harmless occupation. Brave men and fallen angels have wasted their energies in this fruitless occupation for eighteen hundred years: cowards will more anon.

T. F. MAHON.

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT:

As I predicted in an article intended for Saturday's INDEPENDENT, our "friend" of three unknown quantities persists in forcing upon the attention of your readers the crude speculations of his philosophic mind.

It is most repugnant to every sense of American manhood to be compelled to resent the slanders of cowardly accusation. Thoroughly impressed with this conviction, I should hesitate, at the present state of this indefinite controversy if something more important than the character of my unknown (?) opponent were not in question.

In every controversy on the subject of religion in Massillon or elsewhere, I have treated each manly adversary from the

standpoint of broadest manhood. My only regret is that this mysterious (?) personage renders such conduct impossible. Something stronger than an appeal to reason is required where prejudice or ignorance dulls the intellect or impedes the will.

I think that no one familiar with my methods either in my pulpit or in the press will charge me with narrow or despotic feelings. I have, time and again, in preaching and in public print done violence to my arguments to spare the feelings of my separated brethren. But whenever, or wherever, truth and justice were in question, I have never failed in answer to my American instinct, to manifest the courage of my convictions. As long as Heaven shall grant me power to wield a pen or pronounce the name of truth to men, my conduct shall remain unchanged. Because of this position a small though bitter element, faithless to every vow of patriotic duty cowardly beyond the command of language to express, have sought for years a champion for their unhallowed cause.

Such a party occupying a position of importance in our community, standing on no merit or reputation he has established amongst us, is found a ready instrument in their hand. Forgetting or not having known that the five thousand Catholics here in Massillon have lived on terms of Christian peace and social harmony with the citizens of all denominations, unless disturbed by the slanders of a passing bigot—he stands forth the champion of this unworthy cause.

The author of this last effusion, no matter what his position, is no better than his actions indicate. I regard him in no sense of the word a spokesman for our separated brethren. I have too much respect for the intelligence and charity and true American feeling of my non-Catholic friends in Massillon to dishonor them with the assumption that he represents them, or their cause. X. Y. Z. with all conceivable impertinence intruded, like a Daniel come to judgment, as a defender of the Rev. Mr. Burry; and, though "fools rush in where angels fear to tread," our noble champion of an unknown cause, shows little method in his madness. In his last effusion, he appeals to the judgment of the people. Let the same tribunal be my judge.

Allow me to reproduce his arguments: First. In answer to the charge of cowardice and unmanly methods in concealing his identity—in what he answered to be an honest controversy, he states: that English and Irish priests followed the same course. Let me remind X. Y. Z. that he is not in England or Ireland, today. If my hidden opponent assigned the real reason for their concealment it might not serve the purpose of his argument. Second. He asserts that the pope and our sisters assume strange names. Let me ask him and our fair-minded citizens, if in doing so, they conceal their identity. Let me ask the sin-laden outcast of heartless world, the homeless child of poverty, the dying soldier on the battle fields of our nation, whether these angels of mercy concealed their character of Christian holiness, when they cast aside their worldly name in commemoration to their God.

Does the simple name of Leo, conceal the noble character, the intelligence and statesmanship of Cardinal Pecci, or the fact that Christ changed the name of Peter and Paul to correspond to their changed condition, does it conceal as it does in X. Y. Z. the virtues or vices of their past or present existence?

My contention, and the contention of every honest man, is that every sense of fair play and sincerity of conviction demanded his signature, that we might know the character of one with whom we had to deal. So all his citations are ad rem in personal defense.

I judge, however, that our unknown friend, is beginning to feel the awkwardness of his position. He gives some inkling as to his past career. He was a "school teacher" forsooth.

But he did not advise us as to the reason for his changed position. Was this change because of his incompetency or owing to advancing years? If the latter were the case I should owe an apology for the severity of my remarks, because, after all, old men, at times, do and say strange things, without full responsibility. I know too much, however, about this mystery to leave to the last conclusion, and not till this "light to Israel" has fully proved himself a very mediocre being shall this controversy cease if I have liberty of tongue and pen.

3d. He asserts that he is not an "imported champion of American freedom." His name and his character would be stronger evidence for the people of Massillon than his mere assertion. In making this assertion he throws a slur on the loyalty and American spirit of our citizens of German and Irish parentage. Neither our Irish nor our German citizens will suffer from his aspersions. Thousands of the bravest and the best that ever offered their hearts' blood on the battle-fields of the nation can trace their origin to the Shannon and the Rhine.

Now to his arguments: That there may be no confusion allow me to re-state the principle I asserted and which he called in question: "I have never recognized, aside from the misrepresentations of malice or the misconceptions of ignorance, a single principle opposed to the highest conception of manhood and liberty."

To offset this declaration, he asserted that Gregory XVI denounced the freedom of the press, that Pius IX declared it damnable for anyone to say that liberty of conscience or liberty of worship is the right of every human being. In response to this, for the sake of argument, I accepted his translations of decrees he confesses he had never seen in the original. I asserted that these decisions, understood in the sense in which they were used and intended, were not opposed to true liberty. I explained the meaning of the phrase and replied that

absolute liberty of conscience would destroy the meaning and purpose of all law. I would ask him again, if conscience, rightly or wrongly formed, were absolute, why should our free government limit the freedom of the anarchists in Chicago or elsewhere? Their conscience tells them that rebellion against authority is a sacred duty. Why condemn Booth or Guiteau for their dark and damnable destruction of the noblest forms of human life? Their conscience told them they were right in doing so. If a religion which required no sacrifice in its worship were established here, would you tolerate it? Nor but in preaching it you limit liberty of conscience by prescribing as a crime what in pagan eyes is homage to a deity. Not only would you not allow this in practice, but you would forbid the principles to be proclaimed.

If the worship of the pagan Goddess of Love should appear amongst us, would you permit it? No, because it is opposed to common modesty—you forbid polygamy another claim of conscience. So-called liberty of conscience has therefore some limitation compatible with true liberty. I ask "X. Y. Z." therefore—as he prated so much about liberty—to give me a philosophical definition, to stop, if possible this rambling disposition. He admits he cannot give a true definition of the word by drawing a distinction between the word as understood in South America and under "Old Glory." This patriotic chaff and humbug will not blind my fellow citizens to his ignominy or motive.

Liberty is a principle—not a policy—eternal as God himself—the free gift of God, and of God alone or by his representative, can it be limited—its rights cease where the rights of others begin—its rights cease where the rights of God in the moral law begins. Though he admits that he cannot define or tell what liberty is—he assigns three cases in which he claims, it does not exist.

The first exception, is too absurd for notice, it is a slanderous libel on Catholic faith and practice, and an insult to the intelligence of our non-Catholic readers. The second, questioning the right of the church to interpret the six articles, namely, the question of a divine commission. If the Catholic is convinced by arguments which appeal to and satisfy his reason that the church speaks for God, submits his judgement to her guidance, he suffers no violence to his liberty—no more than if he were immediately directed by God himself.

Such is the conviction of each intelligent Catholic. Hence his liberty, as given by God his son, despite the absurd conclusion of our brilliant "X. Y. Z."

In answer to his second point destructive of liberty, would my non-Catholic friend consider it violence to his liberty if his minister, recognizing an obscene or anti-Christian book in his house, should advise him that it would be sinful to read it, or would the child be justified in raging against the despotism of the parent who would place the moral poison beyond his reach?

In regard to the action of the bishop of Kensington, I will simply state that neither my unknown friend nor I are familiar with the circumstances which rendered it advisable to place such restrictions upon his people. I know there are churches in which even the divinity of Christ is questioned—denied. If it be commanded by the God of truth to hinder the faith of my people, do I destroy their liberty in pointing out their danger? I know also, and so does "X. Y. Z." if he has eyes to see anything dangerous beyond the efforts of these Italian monks, that, unfortunately, many of our leading clergymen, calling themselves Christians, question the inspiration of God's word and offer arguments against it. Do I, or any minister of non-Catholic denominations, interfere with liberty of conscience when we warn our people of this danger?

Lastly, he touches on "infallibility" in the name of all that is logical I cannot see his motive in urging this in support of his assertion. If he had a logical purpose he did not leave the intimation of his meaning. The only possible construction I can put upon his action is that he confounded infallibility with primacy, having seen it used by Mr. Burry. The fact that he does not understand its meaning is evident from all his citations against it. If "X. Y. Z." had approached me on the subject confessing his ignorance, I should be very happy to give a full explanation of our position, but coming, as he does, with all the braggadocio of a brilliant opponent, he shall carry the responsibility of his position. He certainly understands, as a schoolteacher in a classical school, *quod gratis asseritur, gratis negatur*. He asserted that certain actions of succeeding popes militated against infallibility. Realizing that he does not know the meaning of the word, I accept the privilege of logic and deny his assertion till I have further evidence that he knows what he is talking about.

As I am more than anxious to treat this subject difficulties and all for the better understanding of our non-Catholic friends, I trust he may establish his proof. If he has never studied logic, as appears from his present effort, I suggest for his direction:

First. That he start out by stating the accepted definition of the word.

Second. Present a single infallible declaration of the same infallible authority contradiction of an infallible declaration of a preceding or succeeding pontiff in his infallible capacity *ipissima verba*.

Anything else in the line of threadbare generalities, presented by every quack evangelist and refuted a thousand times, will simply excite the ridicule and contempt of all intelligent students. Come on sir, and for the sake of your reputation soon to be known to the people of Massillon, show your readers that you are capable of something more than reproducing empty assertions. You have made assertions—they are de-

nied, prove them, and remember as a philosopher the ultimate foundation of truth.

This for the present. My Sunday work is more extensive than "X. Y. Z." and I must say an avowal for the present hoping his next effusion may be honored with his I. O. U. The sooner the better for any reputation he may have at stake, for come it will before this matter ends.

I feel inclined to chide the editor for the cruel irony of Saturday's column, "A Brave Defense" above the brilliant article of a man without a name.

T. F. MAHON.

ADVICE TO WOMEN.

You cannot have nerve trouble and keep your health. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the womb, the ovaries and the Fallopian tubes are affected. They are not vital organs, hence they give out no strength.

Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, by building up the nerves, restores woman's organism to its natural state, relieves all these troublesome symptoms. In confirmation of this we, by permission,

refer to the following women, all of whom speak from experience: Miss CELIA VAN HORN, 1912 Sharswood St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Miss GRACE COLTON, 1134 Eastern Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. NEWELL, 50 Ryerson St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. ISABEL OBERG, 220 Chestnut St., Woburn, Mass.; Mrs. A. H. COLE, New Rochelle, N. Y., and many others.

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass.

You can talk freely to a woman when it is revolting to relate your private ills to a man.

Tetter, Salt-Rheum and Eczema.

The intense itching and smarting incident to these diseases is instantly allayed by applying Chemberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment. Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples, chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites and chronic sore eyes. 25 cts. per box.

Dr. Cady's Condition Powders, argue just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. They are not food but medicine and the best in use to put a horse in prime condition. Price 25 cents per package.

For sale by Z. T. Baltzly, druggist*

Insect Pests In Hawaii.

Few countries have been more plagued by the importation of insect pests than the Hawaiian Islands, and none has benefited so greatly by the introduction of species to destroy them. The greatest harm was done by scale insects, which multiplied fantastically and spread all over the islands. To counteract these pests cucumbers, vulgarly known as ladybirds, were introduced into the islands in 1890 and were a complete success. They became perfectly naturalized, increased greatly for a time, almost elated the trees, and then, as their prey became comparatively scarce, decreased in numbers, only to reappear when the plague returned some time afterward in the island of Kauai. The fruit trees on this island, especially the orange and lime, were in a most depilated condition from the attacks of aphids and scales. Very few ladybirds could be seen, but in a few weeks they swarmed, and in six months' time the infested trees were all in perfect condition, full of fruit and flower. The reason why the imported beneficial insects have done so much good in Hawaii, while elsewhere their success has been less marked, is that the remote portions of the islands and the consequently limited fauna have given free scope for increase to the new arrivals.—New York Sun.

Eaton Hall.

Among the many famous and beautiful seats of the nobility of England is Eaton Hall, but few seem to know of the vast extent of this splendid home of the Duke and Duchess of Westminster. So numerous are the rooms that 60 suits are set apart for visitors alone, but it is only on the occasion of a royal visit that the true size of this beautiful hall is shown. When the duke and duchess are alone or have only a small house party, they prefer to occupy a house which is attached to the hall.

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GARDEN SPOTS OF THE South

One hundred page book, descriptive of resources and capabilities of the soil contiguous to the line of the LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Southern Mississippi and West Florida by counties. Writs C. P. FITMORE, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Louisville, Ky.

219 North Market St., Canton

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On the first and third Tuesday of each month at about half rates, and one-way tickets at one and a half cents per mile.

For information, County Map Folders, etc., address.

JACKSON SMITH, Div. Pass. Agt., Cincinnati, O.

A. J. Clementz & Co., Why Pay More?

at Matthews Tannery, Canal street,

MASSILLION, O.

Pay the Highest Market Price

for Hides, Pelts and Skins.

HEADQUARTERS

for Leather, Shoe Findings

Builders Supplies and Feed

Insist and demand

MRS. NACK'S CONFESSION.
She Admits that she Enticed Guldensuppe to His Ruin.

New York, Nov. 19.—[By Associated Press]—Mrs. Nack, in her confession today, told of unlocking the door of the house where the murder was committed, and admitting Thorw while she went into the yard. She heard the shot up stairs, and Thorw came running down, saying he had shot him dead. She went home and came back at 5 o'clock, when Thorw had the body packed up in bundles. She helped him dispose of the bundles. She admitted, on cross-examination, that she enticed Guldensuppe to the house so that Thorw could kill him, and that she purchased the oil cloth to be used in wrapping up the body.

RAILROAD NOTES.

Col. Herrick Made Receiver of the Toledo Belt.

Toledo, Nov. 10.—At the annual meeting of the Toledo Belt Railway Co. Myron T. Herrick was elected president to succeed Col. S. C. Reynolds. In giving out the result of the election, Receiver Herrick said: "The Toledo Bell railway is the property of the Wheeling & Lake Erie company, and has virtually been in the control of the receivers since the property has been in the hands of the courts. The election today then, was only the formal act of the receiver in taking the management of the property."

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CINCINNATI, Nov. 10.—[By Associated Press]—B. D. Glenn of Springfield, has been sentenced to one year in jail at Lebanon, for using the mail to defraud. He advertised for agents to sell tea and coffee.

Insurance Man's Suicide.

DAYTON, Nov. 10.—[By Associated Press]—B. F. Hargrave, an insurance man and prominent politician, committed suicide, today. Caused by sickness.

Tuesday's Market Story.

The price of wheat dropped to 91 cents in all of the Massillon markets today and buyers say that even that is too high and will be paid only for the best grade. Very little wheat is coming to town these days, owing to the bad weather.

In this immediate vicinity, the hickory nut crop is not very great. One grocer anticipates such a good demand for this nut this winter, that he has purchased twenty bushels from Northern Ohio growers. They retail at 35 cents a peck.

Better Entrance in Society

and womanhood as well, is an extremely critical period in any girl's life. At this time she needs advice, and, what's more—help of the right sort. If she puts her faith in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription it can bring only good results. It's a medicine that's made especially to build up woman's strength and cure woman's ailments—an invigorating, restorative tonic, soothing cordial, and bracing nervine; purely vegetable, non-alcoholic, and perfectly harmless. For all the functional derangements, painful disorders, and chronic weaknesses that afflict womankind, "Favorite Prescription" is specific.

Better Than Klondike Gold

Are health and strength gained by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier. It fortifies the whole system and gives you such strength that nervous troubles cease, and work which seemed wearing and laborious becomes easy and is cheerfully performed. It has done this for others, it will for you.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic and liver tonic. Gentle, reliable, sure.

The 3-year-old boy of J. A. Johnson, of Lynn Center, Ill., is subject to attacks of croup. Mr. Johnson says he is satisfied that the timely use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, during a severe attack, saved his little boy's life. He is in the drug business a member of the firm of Johnson Bros., of that place, and they handle a great many patent medicines for throat and lung diseases. He had all these to choose from, and skilled physicians ready to respond to his call, but selected this remedy for use in his own family at a time when his child's life was in danger, because he knew it to be superior to any other, and famous the country over for its cures of croup. Mr. Johnson says this is the best selling cough medicine they handle, and that it gives splendid satisfaction in all cases. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly, druggist, opera block:

There is a Class of People

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over 1¢ as much. Children may drink it with great benefit, 15 cts. and 25 cts. per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O.

California in 3 Days.

via Chicago, Union Pacific and Northwestern Line. No change of cars. Two trains daily, with first-class and tourist sleepers. Personally conducted excursions every Thursday to California and Oregon. For rates and other information ask your nearest Ticket Agent or write C. Traver, T. P. A., Frank Irish, T. P. A. Marine National Bank Building, Pittsburg, Pa. Or W. B. Kniskern, G. P. & T. A., Chicago, Ill.

Catarrh Means Danger.

Because if unchecked it may lead directly to consumption. Catarrh is caused by impure blood. This fact is fully established. Therefore, it is useless to try to cure catarrh by outward applications or inhalants. The true way to cure catarrh is to purify the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier, cures catarrh by its power to drive out all impurities from the blood. Thousands of people testify that they have been cured of catarrh by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Alfred L. Friedman, administrator of the estate of Mary Friedman, will sell at public auction in Brown township, Carroll county, O., on Wednesday, November 24th, all the personal property consisting of horses, cows, hogs, sheep and all household goods. Also a good farm of 110 acres underlaid with coal. Terms made known the day of sale. Alfred L. Friedman, administrator for Mary Friedman.

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Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

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TODAY'S MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 9.

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 9¢/bus.; No. 2 red, 87¢/bus.

CORN—No. 2 yellow ear, 3¢/bus.; No. 2 shelled, 31¢/bus.; high mixed shelled, 36¢/bus.

OATS—No. 1 white, 28¢/bus.; No. 2 do., extra, 30¢/bus.; No. 3 white, 24¢/bus.; light mixed, 23¢/bus.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, 89¢/bus.; No. 2, 75¢/bus.; No. 3, clover mixed, 75¢/bus.; No. 4, 60¢/bus.; wagon hay, \$1.00/ton; 50 lb. 50¢.

HIDES—Per pound

Beef, No. 1, green 5¢; No. 2, " 6¢; Calkskin, No. 1, 5¢; No. 2, 6¢; Tallow, 30¢; Deacons, 25¢ apiece.

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

THE STATE OF OHIO, ss.

STARK COUNTY, vs.

J. M. SCHUCKER, et al. ORDER OF SALE.

Adam Roth, et al.

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court House, in the City of Canton, on

Saturday, November 20, 1897,

the following described real estate, to-wit:

Situated in the City of Massillon, County of Stark and State of Ohio, and known as the east one-half of Lot No. 50 in said City.

Appraised at six thousand five hundred dollars (\$6,000.00).

TERMS: Cash.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a.m.

HIRAM DOLL, Sheriff.

W. HEMPERY, Attorney.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

THE STATE OF OHIO, ss.

STARK COUNTY, vs.

People's Savings Bank Co. ORDER OF SALE.

Choice Butter, per lb. 10¢

Eggs, per dozen. 10¢

Lard, per lb. 10¢

Hams, per lb. 10¢

Shoulders per lb. 10¢

Sides. 10¢

Cheese. 10¢

Potatoes. 60¢/bus.

Beans, per bushel. 10¢

Apples. 50¢/bus.

Evaporated Apples, choice. 8¢/bus.

Chickens, live. 20¢/bus.

Dried Peaches, peeled. 8¢/bus.

Dried Peaches, unpeeled. 4¢/bus.

Salt, per barrel. 90¢/bus.

HIDES—Per pound

Beef, No. 1, green 5¢; No. 2, " 6¢; Calkskin, No. 1, 5¢; No. 2, 6¢; Tallow, 30¢; Deacons, 25¢ apiece.

PRODUCE.

Eggs, per dozen. 10¢

Apples. 50¢/bus.

Evaporated Apples, choice. 8¢/bus.

Chickens, live. 20¢/bus.

Dried Peaches, peeled. 8¢/bus.

Dried Peaches, unpeeled. 4¢/bus.

Salt, per barrel. 90¢/bus.

HIDES—Per pound

Beef, No. 1, green 5¢; No. 2, " 6¢; Calkskin, No. 1, 5¢; No. 2, 6¢; Tallow, 30¢; Deacons, 25¢ apiece.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 9.

WHEAT—Market active and lower at \$3.00/ton.